MISCELLANY.

PARIS, MAY 29, 1846. The Constitutionnel makes a remark which might be applied in the United States: " Various! and heavy personal sacrifices are often necessary for the most competent citizens who consent to be · Deputies. The most eligible are deterred by them. · We are certain that we fall short of the truth when · we say that at least twenty of our electoral colleges, who now send Ministerial Deputies, would · prefer certain persons of the Opposition party as · candidates if they could be prevailed on to stand.' The Constitutionnel argues that the destinies of France depend on the elections in August. A combination against the Guizot Cabinet is forming, of all the divisions of malcontents, Legitimists and Republicans included. The pertinacious exclusion from the Royal counsels of every politician not of the present Ministerial majority, begets, even in the dynastic Opposition leaders, that degree of despite and disappointment which reconciles them to all ex-

tremities. On the 22d instant the Legitimists held in Paris what they denominate a Congress of the Reforming Press, the editors in chief of all the journals of the Right, of Paris and the provinces. to the number of thirty-three, were present, at the residence of Larochejaquelein, the Vendean zealot. The most eminent of the party—not of the press—at-tended the sittings. They issue a programme in the shape of a report, acknowledging the principles of popular freedom; all securities for equal rights; in short, all that the liberalism of France could de sire, except the old Dynasty. The spirit of the old régime strikes to that of the new age. So would it have been in Spain by this time if Don Carlos had established himself in Madrid. It can scarcely be denied that a regularly constituted and firmly organized despotism, or absolute monarchy, would be better for Spain or Portugal than the recent succession of arbitrary, anarchical, and rapacious governments-the whole being a mere strife of factions. intrigues, and military rivalry and license. The absolute rulers in the north of Europe would not dare attempt what the Spanish and Portuguese habitually practice. It were difficult to decide which situation is the worst, that of one of other of the kingdoms of the Peninsula. We have the most dismal accounts of Portugal, and the foreign writers at Madrid agree that Spain is on the eve of events quite as melancholy as any which have occurred since the death of Ferdinand VII.

The report of the Attorney General of the exan inations and impressions of the Committee of Peers in the case of Lecomte, who attempted the life of Louis Philippe, on the 16th ultimo, fills a page and a half of the Journal des Debats of yesterday. It is a most comprehensive and able exposition, admirably suited to French appetite and apprehension for such documents. The committee could detect no evidence, no traces of a regicide conspiracy: they were bound to conclude, against all presumption a priori, that the culprit was alone in his enterprise. After conviction and sentence, he may be brought to disclosures which will substantiate the general probability of a plot. The report shadows out, towards the end, doubts and misgivings. It can interpret some of the manuscripts of Lecomte only by the predominance of violent political pas-These belong or naturally prompt to association and counsel. Lecomte's character is de scribed as of black misanthropy, moody meditation, wild fanaticism, but strong intelligence, clear discourse, and steadfast purpose. He unfolded his griefs, motives, and acts in the most direct and lucid manner. We shall have a dramatic trial next week. The National contends that the dignitaries about the King, to whom Lecomte's letters were addressed, might have been struck with the rage and danger which they betrayed, and should have tracked and watched the writer. Their entire neglect of the man and matter " shows that the King is ill-served," and that " his great functionaries are to · be deemed virtually the accomplices of the crime, 'rather than Mr. THIERS, with his speeches about 'the royal monopoly of power."
On Wednesday Louis Philippe had a narrow

escape from injury. One of the eight horses of his carriage fell; the rest, in full trot, tumbled over it, with the postilions, pêle mêle; the vehicle was upheld by instant aid from outriders and the retinue, in the court-yard gate of the Tuileries, in which the accident happened. The King manifested no fear; the Queen much alarm.

A journalist remarks that, if Providence is seen to rescue Louis Philippe, there may be inferred a like special protection of ABD-EL-KADER, whose horse is killed under him, in the official bulletins, in every engagement, but who always clears the field and his pursuers by the fleetness of another, and seems to be endowed with ubiquity as well as velocity. Various estimates, more or less authoritative, of the number of the Arabs, have been published from time to time. The Minister of War has just distributed to the Chambers the grand tablem view of the establishments in Algeria. The following statistics from that source claim credit:

"It appears from it that the native population in the parts examined by the Arab bureau amounts, in the province of Constantini, to 1,046,716 souls; in that of Algiers to 490,168, and in that of Oran to 477,034, giving a total of 1,983,918. The whole population in Algeria, Tell, and Salars, is estimated at 3,000,000 at least. Demands were made, in 1845, to the Minister of the Interior for concessions of land, mention of the discipline and the restriction of the restr to the number of 1,696, by French subjects, and of 183 by foreigners; the demands made to the Minister of War were more important. The French families demanding to emigrate are 464 in number, and their resources reach the sum of 15,091,359 fr.; the foreign families are 572 in number, and it is observed, than in England; but the feeding, their property amounts to 786,195fr. The civil population which, in December 31, 1844, consisted of 75,420 individuals, had increased in December 31, 1845, to 96, 119; the agricultural population in the establishments founded by the Government amounts to 42,812. Not less than 21,009 orders for gratuitous passages were issued in 1845 by the Minister of War."

In one of the recent debates of the Chamber Mr. Grizor was summoned to explain the contrariety in the dispositions and proceedings of the British and French Cabinets towards the Coletti Government in Greece. He answered that they concurred when MAVROCORDATO was the colleague of COLETTI; but, since the exclusive sway of the latter, the British Cabinet was alienated and determined by the representations of its diplomatic agents at Athens, which were utterly at variance with those of the French. He trusted, however, that his friends on 'and with the downfall of our manufacturing pros the other side of the channel would be, ere long, disabused, and Lord ABERDEEN propitiated. The fact is, that the British Cabinet and agents know Coletti, how he has been purchased, and what mea-Sure of faith is due to his professions and stipulations. Mr. Guizor was obliged, by the statements of a shrewd deputy, Mauguin, conversant with foreign politics, who passed last year at Madrid, to talk of French situation and policy in that capital, and of the amount and prospects of the Spanish debt to the Bernard transport Cormoran, sent from France in August last to Bassorah for the antiquities were at that time at Bagdad, but were to be brought to Bassorah in barges. To superintend and assist in this operation—which, on account of the immense weight of the blocks, is one of great difficulty—Captain Cabaret, of the of the amount and prospects of the Spanish debt to the French treasury. The debt, he acknowledged, amounted on the whole to ninety-eight millions of francs; no interest had been paid since 1835; every year a demand was preferred, but political difficulties precluded payment by the Spanish rulers, and political considerations did not allow the French to proceed to extremities. Spain must be helped to repair her finances; he had hopes. It is

no sacrifice is refused on either side. Mr. Guizor signified, in regard to a husband for Queen ISABEL-Mauguin having declared the Neapolitan match fa-vored by the French Court to be odious to the Spanish people—that the policy of rejecting every suitor other than a Bourbon would be inflexibly pursued. CHRISTINA, it seems, mortally hates the children of Don Francisco, youngest brother of the late Ferdinand, her first husband. Her favorite, the Neapolitan Count of TREPANI, cannot espouse his cousin Isabel without particular dispensation from the Pope; and the Vatican asks in return certain ecclesiastical and political concessions under the influence of Austria, which embarrass the Spanish councils. The English see and act at Madrid in the sense of Sir Robert Peel's sarcasm concerning French ascendency at Athens: "He wished the French joy of their conquest."

The annexed little article of the London Sun atests that repudiation is not confined to our Union : "MEXICAN BONDS .- At a meeting of the Mexican bonders, held yesterday, the new terms offered were indignant ly rejected by a majority of at least twenty to one. Capital-ists in this country and on the continent of Europe have be-come heartily tired and disgusted with the off-repeated attempts to cajole bondholders of all descriptions, whether for loans raised for Spain, Portugal, or for the South American Republies, and a pretty unanimous determination is evinced not to submit to such schemes for the future."

In a debate, on the 18th instant, on the appropriations for the Department of Foreign Affairs, a nember entered the tribune for the purpose of askng information concerning the disturbances in Portug l, from the Ambassador for that country, then seated in the Chamber in the Ministerial ranks. the service to carry on the war, to make a few remarks re This was a just and entertaining reproof of both specting the war itself, and the condition in which we find Ambassador and Government: instead of being dispatched to his post, in a critical juncture, he was and no man can say definitely when it will end-no man can allowed to remain in Paris for the value of his vote as Deputy. Instances of the kind have been frequent. The Ministerial proposal to raise the salary of the Ambassador at Naples from ninety thousand to one hundred thousand francs, was roughly contested, and Mr. Guizor convicted of a little inconsistency, quite recent, on the subject. The incumbent, the Duke of MONTEBELLO, is a personal favorite of Louis Philippe: hence the favor and the opposition. Mr. Guizor suggested that the title of Ambassador gave, alone, the right of treating directly with the monarch, and obtaining audiences of him, in an absolute Government; therefore, France had a sensible interest in adopting and suitably supporting the highest diplomatic rank.

A war of tariffs has been commenced between the Government of Sardinia and the Austrian in Italy. As the King of Sardinia has encouraged eloquent publications in favor of Italian nationality and unity, and liberal institutions and administration, it is inferred that the tariff-contest may mean, on his side, a design of ultimate Italian independence. King CHARLES ALBERT, it is said, could raise, in a fortnight, an excellent army of a hundred thousand men, and the finances of Piedmont are remarkably prosperous: all Italy would answer to his call, and the Austrian domination be at once crushed. But the Holy See would not confederate with the house of Savoy against the Austrians, its protectors: moreover, that house would dread the too constitutional or republican tendences of a revoution. An eminent Sardinian refugee charges the Sardinian monarch with seeming to encourage the patriotic and liberal oracles, in order the better to beguile the party of reform and peninsular nationality, which, ever and anon, effervesces and occasions a popular glow and monarchical panic. The colors taken at the battle of the Obligado

in the La Plata war, have been pompously carried to the Hotel des Invalides, and five of the French combatants, who were severely wounded, are de clared admissible to the hospital on their return to France. National pride relishes the French share in that aggression: the sycee silver from Canton was welcomed in London as a better trophy than the laurels gained by the British at Obligado. O ye peace-makers, opium-heroes, and joint mediators! The house on the Quay Napoleon which was in-

habited by Abelard and Eloisa has just been demolished. Well if their whole memory could be so: it is strangely consecrated in French literature. A sealed inscription, which I saw accidentally some years ago, in the wall of the first story of the quaint old edifice, certifies their residence.

The sum allowed in the budget for the secret expenses of the Department of Foreign Affairs is six and proper is thirty thousand; forty thousand diplomatic presents; the total appropriation for the Department is nearly nine millions—a little more than lies annually at the disposal of your Secretary of State; to say nothing of supplemental credits.

In a discussion in the Central Congress of Agriculture on the 25th instant, a member expatiated on the success with which the "masses" in the United States were "moralized" by labor, especially in the manufactories. Thousands of young opera tives in the same fabrique, and morals yet as pure, could be desired! Let us, he exclaimed, try to employ, in this country, in a similar way, the hundreds of thousands of children of indigent families, but who have claims on our charity and our prudence. Mix your myriads of foundlings with them dence. Mix your myriads of foundlings with them indiscriminately, and you will doubly preserve and moralize the latter. The stain of the birth will be effaced in the common existence and training; an bates of the House of Commons, very honorable mention of the discipline and the moral and intellectual superiority of the operatives of Lowell. In the British factory question stress is laid there on the number of hours of labor in the week—greater, it is observed, than in England; but the feeding lodging—the whole being of the American operative, give faculty for more labor with much less fatigue or disadvantage, of whatever description, than those of any European. Awful testimony was borne in the House to the effects of the usual labor in Great Britain on both adults and children. Still, the British factory question stress is laid there on in Great Britain on both adults and children. Still, said Sir James Graham, "if we restrict the hours, we risk all national supremacy and vitality; then we would be bound, in justice to the workmen, to adopt a minimum of wages; and, if they did that, the consequence would be that capital would take unto itself wings, and would be invested abroad, where wages were lower and there was no such legislative interference. The commencement of that career would be the first step towards the destruction of our manufacturing prosperity.

In Great Britain on both adults and children. Still, said of provisions incumbent on us to make because the Executive in a proper condition to carry on the war. I suppose the calculation will be secured by a reduction of the duties upon articles already taxed, upon the supposition that the importation will be so much increased as to increase the aggregate receipts. I will not say that this is not a well founded opinion. I have all proper respect for the ource from whence it comes; but I will venture toway that it is but an opinion; it hardly amounts to the character of an estimate, for want of certain and positive foundation. We have in the fact of the most solemn form of treaty stimulations. She ought to make provision for the payment of ource from whence it comes; but I will venture toway that it is necessary for her to treat they had declared their independence.

Mexico must be taught that it is necessary for her to treat they had declared their independence.

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Mexico must be laught that it is necesa the destruction of our manufacturing prosperity perity we might look for the loss of our position amongst the nations of the earth. [Hear, hear.]"

FOREIGN EXTRACTS

these interesting relics.

The Heraldo publishes an official account of the force

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE-June 24, 1846.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affai eported a bill to provide for the organization of the vol forces brought into the service of the United States into brigade and divisions, and for the appointment of the necessary num

ber of general officers to command the same.

Mr. BENTON asked that the bill have its second readin now, and intimated his intention to call it up for consider

Mr. WEBSTER said he was not at all surprised at the in roduction of this bill; for aught he knew it was a necessary one; but it showed, at all events, that the law which it was intended to amend and improve was but a piece of patch-work. That law was not passed for calling into the service of the United States the militia of the country, nor was it passed in the regular exercise of the power conferred upon Congress for raising and maintaining an army. It was a mixed, an anonymous, an incongruous system, as, he would venture to say, this early occasion for its modification proved it to be, and as would be made abundantly evident before the war with Mexico was ended.

I shall not (continued Mr. W.) oppose the progress of this bill. I cannot say it is unconstitutional, though I think it is irregular, inconvenient, and not strictly conformable to the exercise of the constitutional power of Congress. If those who are charged with the conduct of the war, and are answer able for its results, think it necessary, I shall not oppose it. But I will take the occasion now presented, sir, of the second reading of an important bill respecting the troops called into ourselves in consequence of that war. The war continues say, upon any reasonable estimate, what expense will be incurred before its conclusion.

We have received a very important communication from

the President—I mean his message of the 16th of June—setting forth his views and opinions, and the views and opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to the means and sources of revenue for carrying on the war. Upon this, sir, as well as upon one or two other subjects cor this bill, I have a few remarks to make.

The Executive is responsible for the conduct of the war, and for the application of the resources put at its disposal by war. For one, I shall not deny the Government any support which may be considered necessary. Whatever may which may be considered necessary. Whatever may be thought of the origin of the war, the fact that war does exist is itself a sufficient reason for granting the means for prosecut is itself a sufficient reason for granting the means for prosecuting that war with effect. Those who condemn the origin of the war, and those who most earnestly long for its termination, will all agree that the refusal of supplies would make no amends for what some lament, and would not hasten what I hope all desire.

The message of the 16th of June informs the Senate and the country that, for the fiscal year ending July, 1847, there will be, under the operation of the existing law for raising revenue, a deficiency, if the war continues, of twenty millions of dollars, and suggests the ways and means by which it is expected that this deficiency will be made good. I refer to these suggestions for the purpose of making a few observations

The object is to provide new sources of revenue, which shall realize a fresh amount beyond that furnished by the provision of the existing law of twenty millions of dollars between this time and the first of July next year. That is the object. Th first suggestion in the communication from the Executive Government is, that five millions and a half may be produced by reducing the rates of duties on certain imported articles, and by laying new taxes on certain other articles now free of all of this war of duties; meaning principally, I suppose, by those articles now free, and which are to-sibe taxed, tea and coffee. There is also an intimation or an opinion expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury that a million of dollars will accrue to the Trea-sury under the operation of the warehouse bill, if that bill should become a law. In the next place, it is estimated that, if the bill for graduating the price of the public lands shall become a law, the augmentation of the sales of the public lands will so far counterbalance any losses incurred in the reduction of price as on the whose to produce nail a million of dollars more than would otherwise be obtained from that source. These several sums put together would leave a balance of \$12,580,000 still to be provided for, and a provision for this balance is contemplated either by loans or by an authority to the Treasury to issue Treasury notes, or both, with

authority to issue Treasury notes.

Now, sir, with an anxious desire that the country shall be a statement of the country shall be a state led into no mistaken policy in regard to this very important subject of revenue—a subject always important, and intensely important in time of war—I will take occasion to suggest for gentlemen's consideration what occurs to me as worthy of being suggested, in very few words, upon these several topics.

In the first place, there is no doubt that a tax properly laid upon tea and coffee will be productive of a clear positive revenue; but this will depend upon two things: first, upon the

amount of the tax: and, secondly, upon the mode of laying it. The first is obviously a matter for consideration, and in regard to the second I suspect that gentlemen who are desirous hundred and fifty thousand francs; the contingent of raising revenue by this means will find their calculations in doing her an injury beyond what is an ad valorem duty will disappoint their hopes of any considerable amount of revenue. If I mistake not, under such a system it will be soon found that teas made up in Canten for the New York market will become wonderfully cheap. A specific rate per pound will undoubtedly make the duty productive of revenue.

I doubt not that Theorem with the Republic of Mexico; it cannot be their desire to break down a neighboring Republic; it cannot be their

laws to originate in the Senate; there is no constitutional impediment to such a course; and I hope that these and other peace; this she ought to know. And if her Government

should not choose to place reliance to any extent upon this

see the practicability of it.

And so in regard to the public lands; it may be that the

ago, upon the credit of others, that of which I am perfectly

ago, upon the credit of others, that of which I am perfectly convinced, that our expenses have been half a million of dollars a day. Forty days ago we passed an act declaring that war existed, and authorizing the calling out of fifty thousand volunteers. Well, sir, I have a full conviction that the military expenditures of the Government, the expense of raising, equipping, and transporting the force which has already been called out, will be found to have cost twenty millions, or very nearly that amount, at this moment. Some portions of our warlike preparations are peculiarly expensive—I mean the regiments of mounted volunteers. They are necessary, I suppose, for the nature of the service; but there was a document published here—a communication, I think, from the War Depublished here—a communication, I think, from the War Department—when Mr. Poinsett was Secretary, in which it was estimated, if I mistake not, that one regiment of mounted riflemen in regular service cost the Government per annum as
much as three regiments of infantry, each composed of the
same number of men. And there is good reason to believe
that these occasional regiments of volunteers will be still more
expensive. Almost every circumstance connected with this
war is calculated to increase the expense. The vast distance
to be traversed makes the cost of transportation very great;
and it becomes the duty of Congress to provide for this extraordinary expense. I do not say that the expense ought not to
be incurred. Louly say that from the nature of the war, the be incurred. I only say that the expense ought not to be incurred. I only say that, from the nature of the war, the expense must necessarily be very great. And I take this occasion to say that I have seen with great pleasure the alacrity with which volunteers have rushed to the public service. A spirit of patriotism and devotion to the country's interest has

But, upon these sources of revenue let me make another remark, though perhaps it is too sevious to require notice. For one-half the deficiency the Government proposes to rely on Treasury notes or loans. Well, if this be so, then, of course, I suppose the idea of pressing for the present the Independen Treasury, or Subtreasury, must be abandoned by every one for, what would be the use of Treasury notes under a Subtreasury administration. The issue of Treasury notes would perfectly inconsistent with the Subtreasury system. It is quite plain that if the Government, for its own use, is driven to the necessity of issuing paper, it can have no occasion to make provision for locking up its treasures. The Subtreasure system makes it penal to issue or receive any thing but speci. They are therefore entirely inconsistent with each other.

With respect to loans, I beseech gentlemen not to deceive themselves. There is money enough in the country, it is true, and the credit of the Government will be good if we lay such taxes as will produce revenue; but, if gentlemen sup pose that a loan is to be contracted in this country for the us of the Government, to be paid in specie, in the expectation that that specie is to be locked up, they will find themselve mistaken. Those who held capital will consent to no sucl thing. If the Government makes a loan, it must be made in the ordinary way—payable by instalments or otherwise, un der circumstances that will show that this amount of mone s not to be drained from all the operations of private life. take it for granted, then, if loans are to be made, the new m thod of keeping the public money must be abandoned.

And now, sir, having said this much in relation to the ide

communicated to us respecting the mode of raising revenue, desire to add that, in my judgment, the time has come to as for the object and character and purposes for and under which the war is hereafter to be conducted. The people of this countries the conducted of the people of the countries of the people o try, while they are willing to pay all needful expenses; while they are desirous of sustaining the glory of the American arms while they are ready to defend every inch of American terri tory, and maintain all the essential rights of their country the people, if I do not misread their desires, now wish to know the objects and purposes and ends for which this war is fur ther to be carried on. There is not now a hostile foot with in the limits of the United States. Our army, at first an army of observation, then an army of occupation, has become an army of invasion; I will not say unjust invasion; but it is encamped at this moment beyond the limits of the United States, and within the acknowledged territory of Mexico; and, if we may credit the rumors which have recently reached us, a purpose is entertained of marching immediately and directly to the city of Mexico. Well, now, the people, as I have said appear to me to demand, and with great reason, a full, dis nct, and comprehensible account of the objects and purpose of this war of invasion. The President, by two messag one of the 13th of May, and the other of the 16th of Ju signifies that he is ready to treat with Mexico upon terms peace; while it appears, at least as far as we know now, that Mexico is not willing to treat. In regard to this, I must say is acting entirely an unreasonable and senseless part, and the Government of the United States, to this extent, is acting a proper one: that is to say, as the war does exist, and th lands will so far counterbalance any losses incurred in the reduction of price as on the whole to produce half a million of dollars more than would otherwise be obtained from that source. These several sums put together would leave a ba-Mexico unteasonable and senseless. I would desire on all such occasions, for many reasons, and in this case for two templated either by loans or by an auy to issue Treasury notes, or both, with
ation and preference, however, for the
assury notes.

anxious desire that the country shall be
policy in regard to this very important

assure occasions, for many reasons, and in this case for two
more than the rest, to keep our country that it is in the
right, and that it desires nothing wrong: and I would advise,
if I were called on to give advice, that this Government should
tender a formal solemn embassy to Mexico. And the two reasons which would influence me are—in the first place, Mexico is weak and we are strong; it is a war, therefore, on her part against great odds; and in the next place, Mexico is a neighbor, a weak neighbor—a republic formed upon our own model, who, when she threw off the dominion of old Spain. was influenced throughout mainly by our example; certainly w vished her succes; certainly we congratulated her upon he change from a viceroyalty to a republic upon our own model ; we wished her well; and I think now that the people of the United States have no desire (I think they have no pleasure)

I doubt not that Treasury notes may be available for the uses of the Government to a considerable extent. I do not mean as revenue or income, but as instruments or facilities for the transfer of balances, and as proper to be used in antifor the transfer of balances, and as proper to be used in anticipation of taxes or sources of income. In regard to this, I
would say, simply, that if it be the purpose of the Government, as has been intimated to us for some time, to resort to
the issue of Treasury notes, I think the loss of a single day,
especially the loss of a single week, will turn out to be quite
inconvenient; that is, if the issue of Treasury notes is considered the best and safest, if they can be used by the Treasury under authority of law, before the money in the possessury under authority of law, before the money in the possesmave yet to restrict to a day and ruined by a dominant military power, maintaining an
army of forty thousand troops, how can a Government, limited in its resources as that of Mexico, flourish? It is impossible. She has been unhappy, too, in the production or monproduction of men to guide her councils. I am sorry to say
it of a republic, but it is inevertheless true. Mexico has produced few or none really enlightened patriotic men. I verily
believe, and I sadly fear, that history will hereafter record the
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I was a supplied to the supplied to the production of men to guide her councils. I am sorry to say
the supplied to the pre hear the suggestions of reason. She must listen to terms of important measures, such as the modifying of taxes and laying new ones, will not be suffered to lag along through Congress in a general omnibus bill. Where the subjects are distinct, they should be kept separated; and where they are

she lost Texas, she will be acting a very senseless part.

As to her enlisting the sympathy of foreign Powers, I hav not the least belief that any Power stands behind Mexico.

plan.

Well, the next increase is to come from the operation of the warehouse system. I consider this equally void of any certain foundation to rest upon. I do not see how a million

The warehouse system is to come from the operation of the warehouse system. I consider this equally void of any certain foundation to rest upon. I do not see how a million of Europe takes a different turn. I believe that they think of money, in addition to the present income, is to be derived from admitting goods into the country to be carried out again without paying any duty whatever. I really do not conceive that the facility of carrying goods through the country without to purchase from them. I believe that this will soon be the that the facility of carrying goods through the country without the payment of duty, is going to produce us a million of dollars. This is a matter of which I should like to see minute details; I should like to see calculations made by which this result is expected to be accomplished. At present, I do not see the practicability of it.

see the practicability of it.

And so in regard to the public lands; it may be that the passage of a graduation bill would so enhance the disposition to buy by reducing the price, as considerably to increase the quantity sold; but that that increase will be so great as to produce an overplus of half a million or any other sum, not withstanding the diminution of price, is, I think, a matter of opinion which cannot be relied upon. So that these sources of income appear to me to be rather too uncertain to be the foundation of any satisfactory provisions; there appears rather French to proceed to extremities. Spain must be helped to repair her finances: he had hopes. It is evident that she will not pay while she understands that there is to be no kind of coercion. Mauguin showed that a special and productive impost pledged to France for the gradual payment of the debt was suffered last year to be merged and lost in the new fiscal scheme, without remonstrance or any kind of assertion of right on the part of the French terms and showed the first opening of the depth of the state of the city, and, especially, detailed accounts of the estate of the city, and, especially, detailed accounts of the state of the first to uncertain to be the foundation of any satisfactory provisions; there appears rather too much risk in making mere opinions, not to say conjectures, the basis of legislation for producing revenue for the dust of the state of the city, and, especially, detailed accounts of the estate of the city, and, especially, detailed accounts of the estate of the city, and, especially, detailed accounts of the state of the finances. Full information on these subjects is requisite for a proper understanding of the business which will demand your attention, and this will be laid before you as soon legation at Madrid. There is an entente cordiale between the Courts of France and Spain, to which

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TARIFF.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Cons., of Georgia, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce used to the trial to the trial to the trial to the trial to the past experience of the country under a similar attempt to reduce the traiff. For five sear previous to the tariff of 1842 the revenue of the country try had regularly decreased more and more, till in 1842 it was not sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures of the Covernment. The Government had been forced to rely upon credit and upon Treasury notes. They had attempted tons, to see the country to the ordinary expenditures of the Government twice of and prostrated that no loan could be effected, either at home or in the money markets of Europe. The recollection of every gentleman must carry him back to this condition of things, and bear witness to the traith of the picture. But Mr. H. would also recall their recollection to the almost instantaneous change which immediately followed the re-estate is stantaneous change which immediately followed the re-estate the covernment were to be exercised for the good of the people; that the laboring classes were to be protected against that the powers of the duties were not more necessary to protect labor than the summaricures were sufficient to meet it. Destroy home manufactures, and let these men know and feel they also solve the sufficient to meet it. Destroy home manufactures and let they had absolute possession of the market, and the country under solve the summarication of the duties were to be problem; in the commodity. This was craed out against as an enormity was to look at the fact. What was take the some the some of the duties were two hundred per cent on the value of the country under a similar at the powers of the country under a similar at the powers of the country under a similar at the powers of the country under a similar the absolute possession of the market, and they had absolute p time. The manufacturing establishments of the country, which had been either altogether closed or kept in operation only from an unwillingness to cut off the support of so many families, immediately realized the vivifying influence. It was felt alike by all other branches of industry. The mechanic trades of every sort speedily revived, and notwithstanding what had been said about the oppression and persecution of the agriculturists for the benefit of a few rich manufacturers, Mr. H. would assert that the agriculture of the country had felt and only in the said of the said felt a more immediate benefit from the alteration of the tarif than from any other public measure which had been adopte by the Government for forty years.

Our farmers found a market for their produce at the grea

manufacturing establishments. Nor was this confined to the Eastern States alone. Those in the West felt the same benefit, though in a less degree. The commerce of the country revived; credit, public and private, at home and abroad, was restored. The means of the people to pay for comforts, and for those various imaginary wants which marked an easy state of the money market, were sugmented. In a brief period us from year to year, turned in our favor, and a general state f public prosperity bore witness to the practical wisdom of the system it was now already proposed to alter. The Treasury in an especial manner was immediately affected by the change. Its empty vaults were replenished, and the Government enabled to pay off the public debt which had been accumulation for three or four years before, under the system of free trade and a horizontal tariff. This state of general public happiness continued without interruption till the commencement of the present Congress in December last. The American people were in a state of almost unexampled prosperity, as well in their commercial as their manufacturing and mechanic interests and the general condition of the laboring classes. The whole country exhibited a spectacle of national felicity such as war to be found nowhere else upon the globe. There was no drawback on the general joy but that arising from the fear entertained by many of the action of the present Congress The foreign and domestic policy of the Government create-all the real difficulty which was felt, and excited more anxiety than all other things. Could the people but have a genera assurance that they were to be let alone, and that the present happy condition of their affairs was not to be disturbed for the

sake of visionary theories or the interests of party, they woul continue to be the happiest nation on earth. Mr. H. went on to remark that any speech which professes though in a slight degree, to notice the objections which we urged against the existing protective policy must necessarily be desultory, because those objections were so numerous an were derived from such various sources. But there was on eneral question which Mr. H. would put to all objectors, and he put it to them in good faith, hoping that the reply would be Who had been injured by the existing tariff? [Several voices "The agriculturists." The agriculturists. There was no class of men in the whole country who had been so immediately benefited. The tariff operated to keep a portion of our people sengaged in manufacturing, and of course kept them at the same time from being competitors with the farmers. Instead of being co-producers, they were consumers, and their consumption gave the farmer a ready market at his own door. There was no class of men to whom a reduction of the tariff would prove more ruineus. It worked like a two-edged sword. While it deprived the farmer of a market, on the one hand, it

While it deprived the farmer of a market, on the one hand, it gave a rival producer on the other, and multiplied agricultural products, for which there was no adequate foreign market.

The committee had been told by one gentleman (Mr. Harmanson) that the effect of protection was utterly to destroy the cotton interest, because; by preventing importations, it prevented foreigners from buying our cotton. The theory was, that if we supplied our own wants from our own re-sources the manufacturers of England and France would cease their purchases of American cotton, because they could have amount of fifty millions in a year: was this ruinous to com-merce? Our importations were as large as we could pay for;

Mr. SIMS, of South Carolina, asked Mr. Hunr whether the people of Massachusetts and New England generally could enter into the manufacture of sugar?

Mr. Hunr replied the tariff did not hinder them; they were hindered not by the tariff, but by the climate and the laws of nature. Mr. H. did not dwell on extreme cases. He was speaking of manufactures where manufactures were practicable, and not where the pursuit of them was in violation of the laws of nature. [A voice. "New York does make sugar."] That was very true; New York did make a large amount of sugar every year, though not from the same vegetable from which it was made in Louisiana. But all this was aside from the question. The question was about monopoly and not about climate. The question was about debarring men from branches of business which were practicable and making that business a monopoly. He denied that the tariff created any such monopoly. No man was excluded by it, and why then should those who did not choose to avail themselves of the

any such monopoly. No man was excluded by it, and wh then should those who did not choose to avail themselves of the opportunity to enter into the business complain so loudly of the profits which were made by those who did? But let the wishes of the gentlemen be fulfilled.

Let the tariff be prostrated and our manufactures destroyed,

wishes of the gentlemen be fulfilled.

Let the tariff be prostrated and our manufactures destroyed, and the country (which seemed a favorite object with some) left wholly dependant on the foreign supply. Should we have no monopoly, then? Yes, that would be monopoly indeed, and one of the most formidable kind. Who would be the monopolists, then? Not the manufacturer indeed, but the importers. The importers of foreign goods would then have the American people in their power and at their mercy. This was the case before our system of manufactures began. Who were the nabobs then? Who was it means began. Who were the nabobs then? Who was it means began. Who were the nabobs then? Who was it means and country-houses, and rolled in princely luxury? It was our importers—our Girards, our Asters, our Grays. They importers and graduated their own profits. Such was the natural tendency and the supplies of the country, fixed their own prices, and graduated their own profits. Such was the natural tendency in the supplies of the country, fixed their own prices, and graduated their own profits. Such was the natural tendency in the supplies of the country, fixed their own prices, and graduated their own profits. Such was the natural tendency in the supplies of the country, fixed their own profits. Such was the natural tendency in the supplies of the country, fixed their own profits. Such was the natural tendency in the supplies of the country, fixed their own profits. Such was the natural tendency in the supplies of the country, fixed their own profits. Such was the natural tendency in the supplies of the country, fixed their own profits. Such was the natural tendency on the right of Miller's regiment, and the regular service during the last war, and was every where distinguished for his agrantated their own profits. Such was the natural tendency on the right of Miller's regiment, and the first place, on a small scale, and by men to charge the enemy's battery, which was making such have a mongst our troops. Cillar was the first p

reason was obvious. The history of the introduction of the coarse wool gave a complete answer to the question. How was cheap wool brought in from South America? Under a duty of five per cent. All possible guards were inserted in the law to prevent it. Heavy penaltics were threatened. But what was the actual operation? A great amount of wool was brought in fraudulently in the face of the law and sold at the high price of 40 cents, and so it ever would be. Under an ad valorem duty, insert what guard you please, and still the Treasury would get rought the law by regimes and fraud. It was Treasury would be robbed. Men who regarded their interest only would get round the law by perjury and fraud. It was a common saying, and a practical principle all over the commercial world, that custom-house oaths had no binding force. The importation of foreign goods was now mostly in the hands of foreigners. They came here and established commercial houses for purposes of gain, which were owned abroad by great manufacturing establishments. They sent out an agent to open a counting-house in our great commercial cities; and, by passing his goods through the custom house under false invoices and at nominal prices, succeeded in running over the honest importer, destroying his profits, and driving him out of the market. But, then, gentlemen said there were appraisers appointed purposely to prevent this. Yes, and what did it amount to The goods were inspected, but by whom? Look at the character of the men, and take the famous Captain Rynders as a specimen. Did gentlemen suppose that a merchant who imported goods to the amount of a million of dollars every year, would meet with any great difficulty in dollars every year, would meet with any great difficulty in managing such men? Not the least. Mr. H. made no indiscriminate accusation, however. He knew there were honest men in such trusts; but if their honesty held out, it did so

est men in such trusts; but if their honesty held out, it did so against exceeding great temptations.

The tariff question was in effect the great question of labor. It concerned the laboring men of the United States more than any body else, whether we regarded the profit of their labor, their moral condition, or the education of their children. It was a protective tariff which gave to this vast class amongst us the only effectual guaranty that they were not to be brought down to a level with the pauper labor of Europe. There was something else in this matter which a statesman ought to consider than the mere question where we could buy cheapest. Admitting, for argument's sake, that we were able to buy cheaper abroad, (which could only be true for a time,) the prosperity of the country depended on the industry of the country; and, if we would go on prospering as we now did, the question for us to ask was, what was the system which made labor the most productive? What was it that gave the largest returns to the laborer? It was a system which provided for labor such various pursuits and channels as secured a more steady and more universal employment for its powers.

Gentlemen told us that agriculture was the natural employment of men. So it was; but, while agriculture suited one class of men, there were other employments equally suited to class of men, there were other employments equally suited to the genius and disposition of other classes. Protection open-ed a door for all; and, though it were true that the nominal price of goods was increased by it, it would still be a benefit to the country. Manufactures diffused their benefits among all branches of mechanical employment. Gentlemen con-fined their views to the number of operatives only who were collected in a factory, and seemed to have no adequate idea of the number of other persons of all kinds who were more immediately or more remotely dependant on these establishments.

The character of the city of New York was chiefly commercial; yet full one-half of her laboring population were encial; yet full one-half of her laboring population were engaged in the various branches of manufactures and of mechanic trades, the most of whom would be utterly prostrated by a repeal of the tariff. A great many of these persons worked for wages, and were wholly dependant from day to day on the labor they performed. What would be the effect of this new bill upon them? It would be to reduce their wages, and at the same time to reduce the value of all the agricultural products of the country.

There was another circumstance which showed the interest which the mechanics had in the continuance of the tariff, alon means to pay for it, and the result must be the destruction of commerce. This might seem specious in argument, but facts proved directly the contrary. The facts went to show that, since the adoption of the tariff of 1842, the commerce of the machinery which filled it? Consider the variety of methers are the shown that the contrary. these cotton gentlemen want? Were not our importations from abroad large enough to suit them? We imported to the amount of fifty millions in a year: was this ruinous to commanufacturing and mechanical labor being held up as the ad-

merce? Our importations were as large as we could pay for; and, in fact, the British market for cotton was, after all, not much affected by our consumption of British goods. Mr. H. believed that the cotton interest, instead of being injured, was greatly benefited by the growth of American manufactures. It increased their market at home. The cotton market had been more than doubled, from this circumstance, within the last five years. The home demand was perpetually increasing, and gave stability to the market. But Southern gentlemen complained that too much money was made by the manufacturers, and therefore the Government ought not to continue a system which enabled these men to make such enormous profits. This objection had been well answered by the gentleman from Vermont; yet both the gentlemen who had socker this morning had repeated the objection provided in inexhaustible abundance; we had water-power to any extent; we possessed the elements of a manto make such enormous profits. This objection had been well answered by the gentleman from Vermont; yet both the gentlemen who had spoken this morning had repeated the objection and continued to ring the changes upon it. The manufacturers were reprobated as monopolists, and that opprobrious term was perpetually applied to excite a prejudice against them. What a strange idea gentlemen must have of monopoly! Who ever heard of a monopoly that was open to all? A monopoly was an exclusive privilege, from which every body was debarred but a favored few. But who debarred any of the American people from entering into the business of manufacturing just as soon and just as largely as they pleased. It was the law of trade that whatever produced most profit would always draw capital to it, and whenever people found it their interest to inter into manufacturing the tariff did not hinder them.

Mr. SIMS, of South Carolina, asked Mr. Hunr whether the people of Massachusetts and New England generally

JOSEPH CILLEY, or NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concomp. (N. H.) June 18, 1846. Messrs. Entrons : I have just read in the National Intelli-